factor of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) in India is environmental iodine deficiency, that is deficiency of iodine in soil, leading to inadequate iodine in foods and water consumed by the people living in the endemic areas.

(b) and (c) Surveys conducted by Directorate General of Health Services/ State Governments/Indian Council of Medical Research and other health institutions have revealed that out of 282 districts surveyed so far, Iodine Deficiency Disorders are endemic in 241 districts i.e. where the prevalence is more than 10%. In order to overcome the problem of Iodine Deficiency Disorders, Government is implementing National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programine. Under the programme, supply of iodated salt in place of common salt is an important component.

In order to allay the fears against consumption of iodated salt, adequate publicity highlighting the benefits of consuming iodated salt is being given.by the Central & State Governments through different media.

Malaria Eradication Programme

†5088. SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL: Will the Minister of HEALTHAND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have failed to check malaria in the country, despite carrying out new researches in the field of medical science and spending crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount spent by Government on eradication of malaria during the last three years;

(d) whether Government have prepared any ambitious scheme to check malaria; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STAIE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) With the launching of Modified Plan of Operation (MPO) for control of malaria since April, 1977, the incidence of malaria has been brought down to 2.18 million cases in 1984 against 6.4 million cases recorded in 1976. Since then the incidence of malaria has been contained between 2-3 million cases annually.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Requisite information is given in statement *(See* below)

(d) and (e) Under the National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP), an Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank support, essentially covering 100 predominantly tribal highly malaria endemic districts of 7 peninsular States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and 19 cities towns (having high endemicity of Malaria in these States and in the State of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal) is being implemented since September, 1997. This Project aims at intensifying malaria control activities by way of additional inputs through a mix of interventions as under:—

- Early case Detection and Prompt Treatment (EDPT) mrough use of newer drugs and Rapid Diagnostic Kits.
- Selective Vector Control including use of Synthetic Pyrethroids in rural areas and Biolarvicides in urban areas.
- Promotion of personal protection methods by use of Medicated Mosquito Nets (MMNs)
- Early detection and containment of epidemics.
- Information, Education and Communication towards personal prevention and Community participation.
- Institutional Management and Capacity Building, manpower development through intensive training and re- orientation programmes at all levels and efficient Management Information System (MIS).

STATEMENT

States/UTs wise Distribution of Central Assistance provided during the year (1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000) under National Anti Malaria Programme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the States/UTs	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Andhra Pradesh	617	482.93	322 86
Arunachal Pradesh	297.5	186.61	303.27
Assam	2618	2170.42	2267.01
Bihar	346.98	403.05	481.35
Goa	5.18	7.72	10.93

Name, of the States/UTs	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Gujarat	726.77	611.11	489.04
Haryana	291.08	260.39	259.03
Himachal Pradesh	90.84	51.47	46.11
Jammu & Kashmir	78.62	72.57	52.73
Karnataka	568.62	264.47	662.66
Kerala	63.6	102.73	117.72
Madhya Pradesh	1072.77	454.49	893.40
Maharashtra	1028.44	260.26	282.97
Manipur	273. 91	377.34	403.05
Meghalaya	196.96	231.55	306.70
Mizoram	132	172.53	309.70
Nagaland	212.62	183.34	240.83
Orissa	233.43	385.14	329.67
Punjab	183.26	290.67	288.96
Rajasthan	1799.74	1994.15	1146.16
Sikkim	1.77	8.47	11.65
Tamilnadu	204.88	240.72	392.31
Tripura	414.05	356.97	375.89
Uttar Pradesh	505.73	1121.92	622.18
West Bengal	125.71	330.9	296.36
UNION TERRITORIES			
A&N Islands	93.83	155,68	116.46
Chandigarh	48.53	44.3	47.25
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24.75	24.9	25.94
Daman & Diu	12.37	10.08	16.42
Delhi	66.04	37.21	75.40
Lakshadweep	3.48	5.24	5.81
Pondicherry	12.48	6.15	10.32
TOTAL	12353.94	11305.5	11210.00

Piles Specialist in CGHS

5089. SHRI KHAN GHUFRAN ZAHIDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether post of a Piles Specialist exists in CGHS (Ayurvedic);

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating scale of pay and nature of duties;

(c) whether it is a fact that the person who has been recently appointed